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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt What sort of speeches on the currency question will the Democratic congressional

committee send out? The New York Sun's phrase, "organize the Democratic conscience in Washington,' is nearly as good as ex-Mayor Hewitt's

"coining a vacuum." If some of the other city boards conclude to examine the applicants for positions a their disposal, the board of examination will find its duties reduced to an issue of cir-

The suspicions which the report of Secretary Herbert has aroused in connection with the action of the President in the Carnegie armor-plate matter call for Congressional investigation.

The Louisville Courier-Journal beseeches Congress to pass a tariff bill and go home The Journal suggests, as an amendment pass the appropriation bills and go home, leaving the tariff as it is.

Marshal Smith, the Great Unknown of the Coxey crusade, has been identified as the late ringmaster of a third-rate circus. He probably had a presentiment that he would be called to his present work and went into training for it.

That the Democratic party is hopelessly divided on the money question can learned from a few extracts from Democratic papers of the West and Southwest published to-day. They are as wide apart as the poles in their views.

Instead of going ahead and issuing orders to rescue the historic Kearsarge without waiting for Congress, the Secretary of the Navy waited and the House dallied. But the Kearsarge is not a happy memory to an ex-confederate Secretary and an ex-

Congressman Bland announces his intention of introducing a free coinage bill. he concludes to do so he should have it drafted by some person who knows how to use the English language with accuracy and precision. His seigniorage bill was blundering and ambiguous.

If the Democratic leaders in Indiana had been both intelligent and honest on the money question the past ten years, they would not now be bewailing the injury which they think the Cleveland veto has brought to them; but the Democratic leaders of Indiana were never either intel-

The Speaker of the House who takes the floor and assails his opponents and then takes the chair and forbids them to make reply may win a point at the time, but he forfeits the respect of all people who believe in fair play. Such tactics is in keeping with that policy which practically denies the right of men to vote other than the Democratic ticket, which prevails in a large part of the South.

The prospect of the repeal of the duty on wool has already inflicted enormous injury on the country, and its destructive work is scarcely begun. Under protection the wool clip of the United States increased over 31,000,000 pounds from 1892 to 1893, the product last year being 364,000,000 pounds. But between Jan. 1, 1893, and Jan. 1, 1894, the value of sheep in the United States declined from \$125,909,264 to \$89,186,110, and, taking into account the shrinkage in value of farm and ranch property devoted to the sheep industry, it is estimated that the direct loss to wool growers has been not less than \$50,000,000. That is only one item in the account of damages chargeable to the

A member of the Canadian Parliament, in replying to the speech of the Minister of Finance on the treasury estimates, denied that there was any protection in the Since 1879, he said, Canada's national debt had increased \$140,000,000, until it was now \$240,000,000. But more than the increase in the national debt he said he regretted the loss to Canada of the large number of people who had taken up their residence in the United States. He said that according to the census returns Canada had lost a million and a quarter of her population, the majority of them going to the United States. There is reason enough in this why Canada should desire this country to adopt free trade.

In spite of his long and wordy relteration, Mr. Swift, in his Civil Service Chronicle, does not furnish a particle of evidence to sustain his declaration that McKane dictated the appointment of marshal in the Southern district of New York when Gen. Harrison was President-not a particle. The statement of the valngiorious McKane that he named the officer is not in the nature of evidence, as Mr. Swift as a lawyer must are so much alike in the peanut variety of know. The Journal stated on the authority

their states mansing—now stands godrather for the British free-ship bill. It proposes for the Attorney-general that all the papers of the Attorney-general that all the papers of the British free-ship bill. It proposes for the British free-ship know. The Journal stated on the authority | their statesmanship-now stands godfather

for his judgment, and that in every case his suggestion was heeded. That is evidence, and it is evidence which convicts Mr. Lucius B. Swift of an infraction of the ninth commandment, and every reiteration simply adds a violation. The real reformer should recognize the Decalogue as of binding force. He may not be so picturesque as when he gives free rein to his imagination, but he will be honext.

### THE ANTI-VOORHEES CABAL.

The conference of seven Democratic mempers of the Indiana delegation-Taylor, Bretz, Brown, Holman, Cooper, Hammond and McNagny-and Governor Matthews and suite to denounce the Voorhees tariff bill and then to go to the Senator himself with their protest was a singular performance. It shows how absurd men can make themselves when they are frightened. The probability is that not more than two of the Representatives named will be elected next November, and yet in their fight they assume that the Wilson bill can save, while the Voorhees bill will ruin their chances. They cannot see that the trouble is with both measures. The voters who have lost a third of their wages and those who have lost all, the farmers who have lost their local markets because mechanics and wage-earners in general have lost a considerable portion of their incomes are not stopping to consider the difference between the House bill and the Voorhees measure. They all remember that their losses came with the threat of the Wilson bill, and next November they will move against the party and the men in Congress who have sought to overthrow protection.

There is another suggestion in the action of the conference; it was anti-Voorhees. Its members went to Mr. Voorhees as if he were responsible for the bill, and he is. If had voted against the sugar schedule with the Republican members of the committee it could have been thrown out. But when the members of the conference appeared before the Senator he was as indignant as any one of his callers and promised to "strike the trust a blow." But that is not the point. The members of the conference are younger than Mr. Voorhees. He has dominated them for a generation, and during the last year he has greedily gobbled up the patronage which the Representatives claimed, and, therefore, they would like to shelve Mr. Voorhees. Governor Matthews is said to have yearnings to be Mr. Voorhees's successor. Some of the younger men now in the House as representatives of Irdiana, who always see themselves in a magnifying glass-of high power, imagine that they could fill chair in the Senate with ability and credit. They are, for one reason or another, glad to unite against Mr. Voorhees. They know that he has displeased the majority of the clamorous crowd, but they forget that he is masterful with the Democratic masses. At any rate, whether the members of the conference have taken the measure of Mr. Voorhees's present potency or not, it was a combination hostile to the senior Senator.

If the statesmen participating in that conference would take the Journal's advice they would desist. Mr. Voorhees the idol of the Indiana Democracy and can hold his prestige. But the chief reason for their drawing out of the contest is that Mr. Voorhees's successor will be a Republican. To fight a man for his place who is doomed to defeat is a wanton waste of energy which might be used for other pur-

## A LOOK AHEAD.

It is a common remark among Repubicans that if a national election were to take place now they would carry the country by an overwhelming majority, and there is also a very general belief that they will have a majority in the next national House. There is no doubt that if an election for President were to occur now the Republicans would carry every Northern State, but it will not be so easy to get a majority in the next House. The Democrats are strongly intrenched and have some decided advantages. To begin with they have 120 districts which are safely Democratic without the expenditure of a dollar or the making of a speech. These are in the Southern States, where free speech does not exist and fair elections are unknown. Every one of those 120 districts is as safely Democratic as the worst ward in New York city. The House as now constituted is composed of 356 members, of whom 216 are Democrats, 128 Republicans and 12 Populists. A quorum is 179, so that, starting with 120 members in the South, the Democrats only have to carry fiftynine districts in the North to give them a majority of two. The Republicans in order to have a majority of two will have to carry every district now represented by a Republican and gain fifty-one now represented by Democrats. This is possible and not improbable, but it cannot be done without hard work. There is reason to believe that the Democratic managers have already begun to accumulate a large campaign fund, and they have made sure of liberal contributions from the Sugar Trust, the distillers, the brewers and other favored interests. The Republicans will enter the next campaign united and hopeful and with the tide of popular feeling running strongly their way, but a tney expect to get control of the House they must put forward strong candidates and put forth their best efforts. Elections are sometimes lost through overconfidence.

## A MATTER OF WAGES.

There is a free-ship bill in the House

as there has been in every House controlled by Democrats. This is so, and has been so because there is a British free-ship lobby about the national capital. If there was ever a reason for free trade in ships it does not exist since, in the face of the ridicule of the British press and the solemn warnings of Anglomaniacs and Anglomaniac not be built by American designers and with a decade's experience, the swiftest and altogether the finest cruisers on the ocean. Either Fithian or Forman, of Illinois, the

trict were submitted to Secretary Tracy | all sorts. This means a great deal. None | party a great favor and has probably but American built ships, steamers, etc., can engage in our coasting, river and lake commerce. The tonnage of the internal shipping of the United States is more than double that of any other nation in home trade. It carried more tens in 1892 than all the ships that entered our ports from foreign nations. Since 1880 the tonnage in the home trade has increased from 2,760,000 tons to nearly 4,000,000 tons. It sustains some of the finest ships and yards in the country. As an industry, it gives employment to thousands of mechanics and workingmen, and in the event of war the ship yards of the country could give the government several thousand skilled workmen.

In a recent article in the North American Review Mr. Cramp, who has built the finest ships in our navy, assails the free-ship bill. He now employs 5,600 mechanics and laborers in his ship yards, whom he pays double the wages they would receive in the British yards. One point of special interest in Mr. Cramp's article is that, all things considered, he gets American materials for ship-building as cheap as he can the foreign, consequently the question of free ships is one of the price of labor. He gives the wages paid per week for all classes of labor in British and in his yards, and a few samples are appended:

British American \$18.00 Pattern makers......\$9.00 hip carpenters..... 10.80 Sheet-iron workers..... Molders, iron..... 

These figures are taken direct from the books of representative ship yards in the United States and Great Britain. The comparison tells its own story. The passage of the free-ship bill means the putting of the wages of the American mechanic in ship yards on a level with those paid in Eng-

Is any reader in Indiana so thoughtless as to ask, "What is this to me?" If he is a farmer it means that if ship-building goes to England he will run the risk of losing his customers for bread and meat, and if the American workman's wages are reduced to one-half the present figure he will have only half the money with which to purchase bread, beef, bacon, lard, eggs and poultry, which now find their best market in the cities where well-paid mechanics are the most numerous. In fact, next to the mechanic whose wages are reduced, the Western farmer is personally interested.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. The political situation in Alabama has given rise to an interesting correspondence between Governor Jones, of that State, and Senator Hoar. The circular referred to stated that Kolb was fairly elected Governor two years ago, but was counted out. It also contained a letter from Senator Hoar indorsing the appeal for aid because he regarded the Kolb movement as promising to break up ballot-box stuffing in Alabama, and likely to advance the cause of protection. The publication of the circular elicited the following telegram from Governor Jones:

Hon. George F. Hoar, Washington, D. C.:

The New York Sun of Saturday last pub-

ished a confidential circular of the Home Market Club, of Boston, appealing for contributions throughout New England to raise money to control the next State election here. The circular asserts some false scandalous accusations against the State government and the people of Alabama. You are represented as indorsing the author of the slanders and approving the contents and purposes of the circular. The publication, if true, presents the case of a Senator from Massachusetts indorsing grave accusations against the honor of the people of Alabama in order to inflame the feelings of his people against him, that money may be better coined out of these passions to raise a fund in Massachusetts to influence the people of Alabama in the election of officers to administer their own State government. A Senator like yourself, who has so long and conspicuously guarded the honor and dignity of the statehood of Massachusetts, will, I am sure concede the right of the Governor of Ala bama, who owes a like duty to her, to ask whether the letter purporting to be from you is genuine and correctly states your

In this telegram Governor Jones affects great indignation at the charge that he owes his election to fraud, yet the charge has been repeated a thousand times during the last two years by anti-Jones papers and speakers in Alabama. There is also affectation of injured honor, and a suggestion of demanding reparation quite characteristic of the typical Southern gentleman, sah. The irate Governor probably thought Senator Hoar would be frightened, and would either disavow all knowledge of the circular or try to crawl out of it. Instead of that, he wired the following reply:

Governor Jones, Montgomery, Ala.: Letter in New York Sun genuine. I stand by every syllable of it. I have no concern with your local affairs, but when Alabama elects Senators or Representatives whose votes may bring ruin to the industries and misery to the homes of New England, we have a right, as American citizens, to address arguments to Alabama to show her that her interests are the same as ours, and to urge her that her true voice shall be uttered and not stifled. We claim the same right to do what we honestly may to submit our cause to our brethren of Alabama as to the people of Massachusetts. No person in Massachusetts, so far as know and believe, proposes to raise money for any other purpose than to submit ar guments to your people on national questions. Whether your seat was gained by any other means than an honest and fair vote of your people, you know and Ala-bama must settle for herself. I say nothing in my letter on that subject.

There is nothing evasive or apologetic in this, and it is not likely that Governor Jones had to read it twice to understand Senator Hoar is not a fighting man, knows how to take a position and stay there, and he has a fashion of making his words good. Probably it had not occurred to Governor Jones that the people of Massachusetts or Kansas are as much interested in securing fair and honest elections in Alabama as in their own States, since Senators and Representatives from Alabama legislate for the people of all the States. The Alabama Governor went shearing and came back shorn.

It does not fall to the lot of every man to have the refusal of a seat in the United States Senate, and fewer still would decline Speaker Crisp places his declination on party grounds, though it is quite possihe may think that as Speaker he nearer the presidency than he would be as Senator. The party considerations that have influenced him are easily divined. His resignation at this time would have precipitated a bitter fight over the speakership between the administration and anti-administration men, and would probably have

strengthened himself politically.

Representative Hammond, who, a few days since, was announced as refusing nomination because he desired to accept the nomination for Mayor of the city which bears his name, seems to have been ignored by the Democracy of his city, and a person named Patrick Reilly taken in his stead for that honor. It must be very exasperating to Mr. Hammond to find himself refused the mayoralty of the city named for him in order that he may escape the defeat which renomination to the House involves in the Tenth district. But when a person of the rather ordinary sounding name of Patrick Reilly is preferred to the Hon. Thomas Hammond for Mayor one gets an idea of the unpopularity with which voting for the Wilson bill overwhelms men.

In casting about to find something bright in the political horizon the Evansville Courier says:

There is one hope still left in Indiana. The Republicans are so confident of carrying everything that almost every other man one meets among them is an aspirant for the congressional nomination of his district. In the multiplicity of candidates there are sure to be many bitter rows. Thus divided the Democrats may be able

He must be a very mean Republican who would begrudge a Democrat the solace to be had in this view of the situation.

Russell Sage, the well-known New York banker, was on the witness stand in the suit for damages brought against him by the young man Laidlaw, who claims that Mr. Sage used him for a shield against the dynamite explosion which came near killing both. The following extract from Mr. Sage's cross-examination by Joseph H. Choate shows how great lawyers sometimes disport themselves:

"You say you are a banker. What kind of a bank do you run? Is it a bank of deposit?" The witness said it was not, and neither was it a bank circulating notes. 'Sometimes I have money to loan," he said. "Oh, you are a money lender. You buy puts and calls and straddles?" The witness said that he dealt in those privileges. "Kindly explain to the jury just what puts and calls and straddles are," the lawyer said, encouragingly. The witness an-

"They are means to assist men of moderate capital to operate. "A sort of benevolent institution, eh? queried Mr. Choate. "It is in a sense," Mr. Sage replied. "I gives men of moderate means an opportunity to learn the methods of business.' "Do you refer to puts or calls?"

"I don't understand." "I thought you would not," remarked the witness, with a chuckle. Mr. Choate affected a very puzzled look and asked, slowly: "Is it something like this: they call it, and you put it? If it goes down they get the charitable benefit; but if it goes up, you get it?" The witness answered simply: "I only ge what I am paid for the privilege."

"Now, what is a straddle?" Mr. Choate next as "A stroidle," replied the witness, "is the privilege of calling or putting."
"Why, exclaimed Mr. Choate, with raised brows, "that seems to me like a game "It's a game of the fluctuation of the market. "That's another way of putting it," Ma Choate commented, looking as if he did not intend a pun. Then he asked: "The market

once went very heavy against you in this game, did it not? "Yes, it did," the witness said. "That was an occasion when your cus omers could put, but they could not call,

### THE SEIGNIORAGE VETO.

The veto is a finality. It is a declaration by the President that, so long as h has power to prevent it, no act looking toward the extension of silver coinage shall become law.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.) There is in this message altogether too much concession to the cheap money fanatics who have brought great discredit upon the Democratic party and great langer to the country.-Chicago Herald

are in favor of honest money and a sound financial policy; and there is good reason to believe that such persons constitute a decided majority of the American people.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) The message reads very much like what is popularly called a "cut-throat" mort-

The message will be indorsed by all who

gage, imposing conditions that no man accepts, except he be in the most desperate straits, and which the lender hopes he may never be able to fulfill.-Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) If the Democratic majority in Congress has any wisdom left it will now dispose of

the tariff bill and adjourn. If it is determined to still further weaken its position before the country it will send a free coinage bill to the President for another veto.-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) The business and financial interests of the country will welcome the veto, and the President is entitled to credit for courage and devotion to principle in sending in a message against such severe pressure as

was brought to bear upon him by his party friends.—Louisville Commercial (Ind.) Lovers of honesty in our national financlering are pleased to find the President upon the right side in this matter, at least, He may be wrong and misguided in other directions, but he is a rock against which the waves will beat in vain if dishonest inanciers try to create a financial storm. -Cincinnati Traune (Rep.)

It is well that the President has developed a vast degree of courage in this direction. and his message plainly shows that he would veto a free and unlimited silver coinage bill. This action is well calculated to restore confidence, and this is precisely what the country needs at this time.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.)

The message perhaps is a little more abjectly apologetic than is wise, as it concedes too much importance to the silver inflationists in Congress and out of it, but no fault can be found with the attitude of the President on the money question. His position is all the more creditable as it is taken at the risk of weakening his influence with the Democratic party.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.) The apology with which the President

introduces his veto message is unnecessary. His name appended sufficiently explains his motives. For him to open his veto message with an expression of hypocritical regret for flying in the face of his party and close it with a request that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue more bonds would be ludicrous if it were

not disgusting.-Chicago Times (Dem.) Mr. Cleveland has made a political blunder. Not only that-he has fallen short of the measure of true statesmanship. He has anxious to avoid. He has strained to breaking the cohesion of his party. In this Congress he will find the party majority lukewarm; and in the next Congress he will have either little support or an actively hostile majority.-St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Bowden (Ga.) editor offers to trade his watch or his wife's sewing machine for a cow warranted to give at least one gallon of milk per day, on which his family will be able to live if worst comes to worst. The manuscripts of Pope's translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey, three large volumes, are in the British Museum. He wrote most of them on the backs of letters and among these letters are many from Addison, Steele, Young and other men of note. Mrs. U. S. Grant will make her home with her sons and their families in San Diego. The lot on which her home stands, 200 by 137 feet, was extensively improved by the former owner, the mansion costing him \$92,000. U S. Grant, jr., got the whole for \$35,000. Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske has given Radcliffe

College \$5,000 in honor of her late husband. Other givers who have numbered themselves among the founders by the bestowal of a like sum are Mrs. Esther Herrmann. Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, J Pierpont Morgan. Jacob A. Schiff and James Talcott.

The Rev. John Brown, who has been pastor of a Presbyterian church in Fall River,

preferring to be entirely free of the Presbytery. He has been a member of the Legislature and is an earnest and an ef-

fective labor agitator. The Atchison (Kan.) Globe says there is a man in that city who cannot correctly estimate distances on account of the nerves of his eves being affected. He can see a man approaching, but cannot tell whether he is two feet or a block away. It frequently happens that he reaches out his hand to shake hands with an acquaintance who is a hundred yards distant.

At Quebec the winter markets are very curious. Everything is frozen. Large pigs, killed, perhaps, months before, may be seen standing frozen in the butcher's shop. Frozen masses of beef, mutton, deer, fowl, cod, haddock and eels, long and stiff, like walking sticks, abound on the stalls. Milk also is kept frozen and is sold by the pound in masses which look like lumps of white Richard Smith, formerly known to fame

as "the truly good man" of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was always afflicted with a more or less "wicked partner," was born in Ireland, and came to this country as a carpenter. His first experience as a newspaper man was as a commercial editor and afterward as proprietor of the Cincinnati Price Current. He lives now in dignified retirement in the aristocratic suburb

Not long ago an official crusade was begun against the word "hello," as used by telephone girls, in New York, in their efforts to notify clients that they were ready to transact business. "Number, please?" was the phrase to be substituted for the free and easy exclamation that had been so long in use. But the word "hello," has refused to surrender to its more reputable rival, and "hello, hello," is still heard over

The American Bible Society, which does not pretend to print its Bibles in all languages, issues either the whole Bible or portions thereof in 242 languages and dialects. Of gibberishes or jargons there are few; the Climook jargon, the Pidgin English or China, the Hebrew-German jargons are the most important if not the only existing gibberishes. The Lingua Franca of the middle ages was a gibberish, but it is obsolete now.

It is an old-time question, And it oft will come again-"Why do members of a glee club Seem such melancholy men?" -Washington Star.

A poor, wee robin, sang his song-Perched on an apple bough; wild West blizzard came along Where is that robin now? -Cleveland Plaindealer.

### SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Naturally when a girl goes to work out she hates to stay in.—Elmira Gazette. They say that Mr. Coxey, of Ohio, has Ferris wheels in his head .- Buffalo Courier. The man who has never bin tempted don't kno how dishonest he iz .- Josh Bill-

A reformer is a man who is trying to make all other heads fit his hat .- Ram's Oh, what authority and show of truth can cunning sin cover itself withal.-Shakspeare.

Kentucky has some proud monuments and one magnificent whited sepulchre.-Dallas News. When a woman gives a party she figures on twenty-two guests to the gallon .- Atchi-

son Globe. When Coxey's army shall reach the Potomac he might order it to fall in.-Philadelphia Record. Don't send spring poeary to the editor un-

less you can find relief in no other way. -New York Advertiser. The United States Senate must make Truth feel grateful that the eternal years of God are hers .- Puck.

The judgment of Mrs. Coxey No. 1, in securing a divorce, has been handsomely vindicated.-Washington Post. Is Hoke Smith really eligible to be a Senator? Has he ever speculated in sugar? -Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It is said that a theatrical manager is anxious to star Colonel Breckinridge in "Led Astray."-Bangor Commercial. A good many people prefer the heresy Dr. Briggs to the religion of Breckinridge. -New York Commercial Advertiser. When a child does anything objectionable it inevitably occurs to its mamma that it s just like its father.-Boston Transcript.

Jokes have been written on the Easter bonnet, but none have been written on the back of the accompanying bill .- Philadelphia Times. Er man dat kin tell whether he's tired or jes' lazy has judicial qualifications dat fits him nacherly fur de S'preme bench.-Wash-

ington Star. Behold the Republican, how he enjoys himself. Oh! he's happy. Is the Republican an uncomfortable object for a Democrat to meet? Yes.—New Haven Register (Dem.) Rhode Island is a small State, but she is getting ready to blow a note on the Republican horn that will be heard by the whole Nation.-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

New Branch.

"Let me introduce you to Colonel Gash." "Er-Georgia or Kentucky?" "Neither. Coxey."

A Base Deceiver. What's this story Timmins is giving about having bought a country seat?" "There is some foundation of truth for it. He bought an old rail fence to make into firewood."

In the Spring. These days bring woe to the heart of the

Who has a growing daughter, With a well-developed appetite For ice cream and soda water.

Out of Style. Mrs. Figg-What is the reason I never see you playing with Jimmy Briggs any

Tommy-He ain't got no respect for the fashions. He wants to be playin' marbles in top-spinnin' time.

## The Telephone in the Future.

The fortunes made in the telephone business have in the past been very large. This is by reason of a monopoly closely holding an article of great convenience and selling it only to persons of more than average The great drop in the price will bring its use within the range of moderate means, and although hereafter millions cannot be made by any select few, the average will be very satisfactory to those inter ested in the further development of the in-

We are not given to fortune telling, bu we believe that within the next year there will be one hundred lines for private use where there is now one. In the way of exchanges there will be many stalled during the coming summer. At the moment New York dealers have several orders for these on their books. In cour try districts neighbor will co-operate with neighbor and the whole will terminate at the village postoffice or the country store. Many a trip will be saved in going after letter that "has not come" and many a little errand performed by a passer-by whose intention of "coming this way" is known in advance. Then in more populous districts the butcher, grocer and purveyor of the necessaries of life will establish short "way" wires to favored customers and get orders in that manner. The stable will in larger numbers be connected with the house. neighbor with neighbor, druggist with physician, restaurant with apartments and so on indefinitely.

#### He Was a Democrat. R. H., in Frankfort Banner.

any meat in my house for two months and very little else to keep the wolf from the door. Pap told me to always be a Democrat; that settled it with me. been thinking may be pap did not know free trade would bring him to rags and almost starvation. During Harrison's administration I got a dollar and a half a day, cash, every day I worked, had plenty to eat, drink and wear. Now I am down to a piece of clothes line for a suspender and lace my shoes with binder twinthough our schools are free, our children cannot go; they have not clothes fit to be seen in the back yard. A good Democrat ion't believe in free schools. Pap never did just said vote the Democratic ticket, sleep sound and grow fat. The sleep may be all right, but for my life I can't see

I have seen better times. Times are get-

ting desperate with me. I have not had

# STAR CITY'S WELCOME

It Will Be Extended to the G. A. R. in an Elaborate Manner.

Programme of the Entertainment for the Old Soldiers at Lafayette the Coming Week.

Mr. V V. Stoy, chairman of the executive . ommittee of Lafavette of the reception and entertainment of the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Captain J. H. Jack, representing the Lafayette Grand Army, were in the city yesterday making final arrangements for the occasion. Lafayette, which is said to be the second city in the United States in per capita wealth, is making the most extensive arrangements that any city has yet made for the entertainment of the Indiana Encampment. The whole city is literally enlisted in the work. Its hospitality has been organized and its patriotism marshaled for the occasion.

"Our people have come up nobly," said Chairman Stoy. "We have raised \$2,000 exclusive of the fire works for the public entertainment of the people who will be our guests, and we are prepared to welcome and entertain thousands, yes, thousands, and we shall be disappointed if the thousands do not come. The location is central and we have secured the round

trip for one fare." The exercises will begin with the reception of the department headquarters on the train from Indianapolis, which will reach Lafayette at 1:20 p. m. The reception com-

mittee is made up of all the most prominent citizens. Mayor McGinley, Hon. J. M. Reynolds, President Smart, of Purdue University, Dr. W. S. Walker, Hon. Francis Johnson, S. Vater, M. M. Mayerstein, W. B. Wilson and a score more are members of the committee. The headquarters train will be accompanied by the band of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. Department Commander Johnston will open headquarters at Lahr House at once. In connection with this reception a salute of forty-four guns will be fired. There will be a band concert in the square. In the evening a reception will be tendered the officers of the State Encampment and the Woman's Relief Corps in the public li-

The headquarters of the executive and entertainment committees will be open in the Lahr House building, and twenty-five messenger boys will be in readiness to escort visitors to the places where they will be entertained. Wednesday the State Encampment will

meet in the Grand Opera House, on Columbia street, at 10 o'clock, and the Woman's Relief Corps convention in Trinity Church, At 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon 3,500 school children will march from their respective school buildings, each carrying a small flag presented by James M. Fowler, president of the Fowler National Bank, to the courthouse steps. This interesting feature of the exercises will be something novel in Grand Army entertainments. Captain J. H. Jack, chief marshal, will form the grand parade at 1:30 p. m. The veterans will be escorted by a number of local civic and military organizations, and as the procession passes the courthouse the children will salute with their flags. The line of march will be short, but so arranged that all who march can see the whole of it.

Wednesday evening there will be a campfire in the opera house and overflow meetings in other halls. At the campfire Department Commander Johnston will preside. Commander in Chief Adams and Past Commanders in Chief Alger and Weissert are announced to be present. The Masons will give a general reception during the evening

in Masonic Hall. Thursday morning there will be a grand concert by three bands on the public square. After the morning session there will be a grand procession to the site of the Soldiers' State Home. Steamboats will carry a portion of the crowd, and salvos of artillery will be fired. Provision has been made to take hundreds in carriages. The steamboat section will be in charge of Colonel DeHart and E. H. Andress and staff will direct the land procession. At the site there will be interesting exercises, among which will be an address by the eloquent Colonel DeHart. who is taking such an interest in the estab lishment of the State Home. Thursday evening, at 7:30, there will be a two-thousand-dollar display of fireworks on the river front. If the weather is favorable this will be the finest display of fireworks ever seen in Indiana, scarcely excepting the National Encampment in this city. There will be elaborate exhibition pieces, "Welcome," "Abraham Lincoln," "G. A. R.," "Niagara "Sunburst" and "Time to Go After the fireworks Marshall's band will give a concert on the square, accompanied with an illumination of

courthouse in red, white and blue. The general illuminations will be on a grand scale. An iron arch, twenty-seven feet high, extending from curb to curb, will blaze with light in front of the headquarters. The "G. A. R. Welcome" will be lighted by a hundred electric lights, the in red, the "A." in white and the "R." in blue. The shield and the words will have 425 electric lights, furnished gratis by the Lafayette Street-railway Company. A live earle has been secured to be carried in the procession. The courthouse will be both decorated and illuminated. The souvenir badge to be presented to delegates as a credential is made of white satin, upon which is a picture of the Soldiers' Home as

planned, ornamented by a bar pin and gilt The following musical organizations will be in the procession: Indiana Soldiers' and Lafavette Military Olsen's Band, fifteen pieces; De-Hart's fife and drum squad, the famous Tippecanoe Drum Corps, the Democratic Drum Corps. The following civic and military organizations will participate: Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Catholic societies.

the Druids, Retail Clerks' Association, Purdue Cadets and Purdue Artillery. Such is an outline of what the patriotic people of Lafayette offer as an inducement to the veterans and their friends. It tells of a high public spirit and vigorous organization. Besides being one of the most attractive cities in the State, Lafayette has special attractions for visitors-to the Grand Army, the site of the State Soldiers' Home, which will have been well started a year hence; to the general visitor, Purdue Uni-

## SYDNEY MORSE'S LECTURES.

Last night, before a large audience at

The Chicago Sculptor Talks to Two Large Indianapolis Audiences.

versity, a wonder in itself.

High School No. 1, Sydney Morse, a sculptor of Chicago, gave a lecture on "Recollections of Emerson." The lecture was given under the auspices of the secondary grade pupils of the High School. Mr. Morse had a twenty years' personal acquaintance with Emerson, and his lecture contained many interesting anecdotes of the "philosopher poet," as Emerson was familiarly called. Mr. Morse stated that Emerson's personal appearance caused him to be often alluded to as the "country" and the "jay" by disappointed aspirants or jealous rivals. Emerson's true worth was soon discovered by those of cultivated taste. Emerson's power as an orator was not generally known. His style of delivery was very peculiar. He at once impressed his audience with his weighty expressions, but his carriage while delivering was anything but serious. He often succeeded in confusing his manuscript, but never once did he get confused in thought. It was peculiar to him, when having confused his manuscript, to continue talking apparently unmindful of anything unusual instead of waiting to hunt the missing sheet, as most speakers would have done. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Morse spoke before a large audience at Plymouth Church on "Sculptors' Art." Mr. W. A. Bell introduced Mr. Morse, and stated that they were old college mates, though they had not been in college long together. Mr. Morse reminds one of Joseph Jefferson in his style and manner. Mr. Morse exhibited some manuscript and said that he had prepared that to read, but he knew he would feel more at home if he just talked. On platform was an easel, with a large size blank pad. With some crayon he sketched a few lines, and then, almost like magic, there was a head of a child with a hood on on the paper. Then Mr. Morse asked one of the boys-"one who does not know how to draw, if you please"-to come to the platform and draw an outline of face. After some coaxing a boy went and drew what was asked of him, and, course, it was so funny everybody laughed and with this Mr. Morse made a few

Pat, to be sure. Mr. Morse said he would give a recipe for making a face-"Not at the cook, because the dinner is not ready -but measurements for a face. The length from the top of the forehead to the bottom of the chin should be divided into three parts—one-third for the forehead, one-third for the nose, and the last one-third for the chin. The nose must be two-thirds of the way back. Mr. Morse illustrated this, and then from the outline he drew a boy's face, then with added lines a mustache and finally, with a full beard, he gave the different appearances of a man from youth to old age. He said that it was the artist's idea to catch the expression or character; it was left to the photographer to make all the details. The speaker said that he had heard and he had the impression that Indianapolis was in the dawn of a new era in art, and he could prove it, for he was speaking to the largest and most respectable audience he had ever addressed. As a rule, for making a picture he would advise the beginner not to worry with detail, and if the picture was not good, to throw it away and begin again, and not try to "bother and tinker." After the crayon work Mr. Morse gave some ideas of how the sculptor works. He first has an upright piece of wood fastened to a board, and around this the clay is packed. He leaves this till morning to settle. "The cook sets her bread to rise, but I set my stuff to settle," said he. Then with a piece of clay he made funny images, adding here and taking away there, till the figure was as he wanted it. Uncovering a pedestal, there came in view a beautiful bust of a boy of the century. It expressed nobility in every line and was gracefully posed. Mr. Morse made the bust yesterday morning, with the assitance of a number of boys. In shaping clay Mr. Morse mentioned "John L several times, and finally Mr. Bell said: "Mr. Morse, will you please tell us who you mean by John L.?" Mr. Morse looked astonished, and the audience enjoyed the question, which they took in the light of a huge joke. From the beginning to the end every word was enjoyed, and when the talk closed everyone thought it all too

### ELLIS AND LOCHREN.

#### The Former's Version of the Disagreement with the Pension Commissioner.

Mr. M. D. Ellis is secretary and treasurer of the Union Comrade Company, with an office at No. 30 North Delaware street, this city. The Department of the Interior has caused it to be announced that Mr. Ellis has been disbarred for unprofessional conduct. The fact about the matter is that Mr. Ellis has not attempted to practice as a pension claim agent for more than a year, having disposed of his business in another part of the State when he came to Indianapolis. Last October he sent out a circular as secretary and treasurer of the Union Comrade Company, in which it was stated that a membership would cost \$1, and in return therefor all inquiries regarding dropped pensions would be answered without cost, and assistance rendered free of charge, thus saving an attorney fee. In no part of the circular are members promised the full value of their money. Only those who have business with the company, and who do not receive in value a dollar, are promised reimbursement. One of these circular fell into the hands of the Commissioner of Pensions, and he wrote Mr. Eilis to inquire why he had sent out such a circular without first sending a copy of it to the Pension Bureau for approval, and complaining that statements which it contained misrepresented the action of the Pension Bureau, Mr. Ellis wrote the Commissioner at length in response to his letter, declaring that he had sent a copy of the circular, and denying that he was prosecuting pen-sion claims before the bureau, having retired from the business months before. He showed that the circular had nothing to do with the soliciting of pension business, but simply offered to help those of its subscribers whose names had been dropped so that the service of an attorney would not be needed, no papers being filed which showed that he was acting as an attorney. The letter of Mr. Ellis to the Commissioner like his circular, assailed the policy of the administration in vigorous terms, and now he gets even by advertising Mr. Ellis as having been disbarred, when he has not had a case in the pension court for months. Mr. Ellis claims that his circular has nothing to do with the Pension Bureau, and that hose who have become members have found no fault, as the circular promises no service other than advice and assistance in the making of papers when called for. It seems as if Commissioner Lochren was punishing a man for sending out a circular denouncing the Cleveland pension policy.

## TO PROTECT PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

### Fish Association Will Enlarge Its Work -Rainbow Trout.

The Fish and Game Association proposes to "whoop up" Indianapolis restaurant proprietors who dish up prairie chicken out of season. At the meeting of the association, last night, it was stated that birds may be ordered in all of the prominent restaurants. The association claims that any person found with a prairie chicken in his possession at this season of the year may be heavily prosecuted. War is also to be made on fishermen who destroy young bass. It is claimed that in seining for minnows, fishermen draw up the young bass and, as they are unfit for bait, they are thrown on the sand to die. This practice has grown to be a common one and the association will prosecute any person

found doing so. A letter was read from the United States Fish Commission, last night, in reply to the inquiry of the association regarding black bass and rainbow trout. The com-Sailors' Orphans' Home Band, twenty-six | missioner regretted that it would be imat present, but promised to send the first to be had to Indianapolis. The association asked for a million fishes, but the commissioner announces that there are but sixty thousand rainbow trout in the State t is the intention to stock White river and Fall creek with black bass and other hardy fish at the earliest opportunity. P. H Hirsh. State fish commissioner, writes from Columbia City, that he proposes organizing a fish and game association in every county in the State and believes that all the organizations should be under one charter. The Indianapolis association will amend its charter so that the constitution will provide for auxiliary organizations. Last night the advisability of offering a reward of \$5 for the conviction of fish and game violators was discussed, but no definite action was taken. The association expects to file important information with the grand jury which convenes on Monday.

> Children in Music and Recitations. A children's recital was given, last evening at Plymouth Church, and the large audience room was filled with friends of the young people. The children who took part are all pupils of the School of Music and music and recitations comprised the programme. Some of the children displayed unusual ability and all showed excellent training in their respective parts. Among those who recited were Bessie and Hugh Love and Ethel McWhirter. Those who were on the musical side of the performance were Misses Emma Buchtel, who plays wonderfully well for a child of her age; Miss Pearl Brown, whose "Sonatina," by Schytte was well done; Miss Myla Jo Closser, who is not only a player but a writer of plays; Miss Hazel Vliet, who played a 'Sonatina in C major," by Clementi, was accompanied by a second piano, Miss Edna Green, Master Roger Myers, James Julian, Charles Rauh, Irene Berryhill and Laura Gillette, who gave violin selections, and Miss Olive Smith, Nora Taggart and Cora Smith, who gave plane numbers. The audience was enthusiastic and delighted

> with the exhibition of talent by the chil-The Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The visiting board of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home made its annual inspection with a number of friends Thursday and returned home yesterday. The party included Col. James B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. George Merritt, Mrs. Ella D. Zinn, Mrs. Conklin and Mrs. Cane, of Westfield; Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Irvin Robbins, Col. O. A. Weaver, Colonel McGuire, Capt. R. E. Zinn and the Misses Plenis. Mr. Merritt was the founder of the home. Years ago he took some orphan children of soldiers and cared for them, bearing the entire expense. From this early beginning the present home is the outgrowth. The party was entertained

### at the home by the managers of the insti-He Goes in on Sunday.

Albert Sahm will take charge of the postoffice to-morrow morning. After the regular morning delivery an invoice will be made and the new postmaster will be installed. Oliver Reveal, the assistant post-master, will take his place at the same time. The other removals, Mr. Sahm says, will be made slowly, but some of those in the